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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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[CONCLUDED.]

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have been recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged, render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This re-organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material required for the public defence; and the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has been taken up, and whose power must support the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show

the danger as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard for their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have at length brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations, into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufruct rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and, with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of Buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools, in some instances, council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., are supported among them. Steel and iron, and some times salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs, and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning-wheels, cards, &c., are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are in all cases paid, amount-

ing, in some instances, to more than thirty dollars to each individual of the tribe, and in all cases sufficiently large, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And, as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law, that in all "cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified to discharge the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever "secured and guaranteed to them." A country, West of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given, by law, to destroy all spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the total and unconditional interdiction of this article, among those people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and people of the United States and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made a part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid. The Report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home.—You will perceive from the estimates which appear in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner, a nursery of skilful and able-bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the necessary number of ships; is the possession of the means to man them efficiently; and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine; it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the report of the Postmaster-General, it appears that the revenue of that department, during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities \$236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at \$476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about \$1,064,351, exceeding the available means about \$23,700; and that, on the 1st instant, about \$597,077 of this debt had been paid; \$409,891 out of postages accruing before July, and \$187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included \$67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had \$73,000 in bank on the 1st instant. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by the collection of outstanding balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debts, and most of the other debts, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain, with perfect convenience, an annual charge of \$300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster-General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster-General which relates to the carriage of the Mails of the United States upon rail-roads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on these roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot be too soon considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amounts which shall be offered to rail-road companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster-General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.—There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and repugnant to the principles of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the Constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep-rooted attachment of the people of the non-slave-holding States to the Union, and to their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope that those attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slave-holding States, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the Confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the greatest trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the Constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, anything that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice President of the United States.—The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which would secure to the people the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy

for real evils, I feel that in renewing the recommendation I have heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congress, or to the disposition of the people. However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the Government, there can be but little doubt in the mind of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the Legislative and Executive powers; at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, which is acknowledged to be supreme, in the will of the people constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me, that the framers of the Constitution, although they were anxious to mark the feature as a settled and fixed principle in the structure of the Government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance, and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect their intentions until the evils which arise from this organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the Constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and, sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and, while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the Constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the people would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the People cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officer known to the Constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revival and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand. ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 7th December, 1835.

President of the University.—We are highly gratified to state that, at the annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of this State, held in this city on the 5th instant, Governor Swain was elected President of the Institution, Vice Dr. Caldwell, deceased. We rejoice at this result, because we believe it to be a judicious selection. Governor Swain possesses the talent and other necessary qualifications to excel in any station; and we doubt not he will apply all the energies of his highly gifted mind to the advancement of the interests of the Institution over which he has been called to preside; and the deep devotion to the welfare of the State, the untiring zeal, and the distinguished ability with which he has discharged the duties of the important public stations which he has hitherto filled, afford a sufficient guarantee to the friends of the University, that, under his auspices, the Institution will prosper, and to the public generally, that its high reputation as a College will be well sustained.—*Raleigh Star, of 18th Dec.*

A poor woman who had attended several convulsions was at length recognized by the bishop. "Pray, have I not seen you here before?" said his lordship. "Yes," replied the woman, "I got me conformed as often as I can; they tell me it is good for the rheumatism."

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

REPORT Of the Joint Select Committee on the subject of Abolition.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the proceedings of certain persons in the middle and eastern States during the past summer, have furnished clear proof of a determination to promote, by means the most unjustifiable and iniquitous, the abolition of Slavery in the States of the Union in which it now exists;—and whereas, as well from the wealth, number, and assiduity of the persons engaged in this criminal purpose, as from the means they have resorted to, to accomplish their designs, serious fears are entertained that our property, the peace of our country, and the Union of the States, may be endangered thereby;—this General Assembly feel called upon by a just regard for the interests and happiness of the good people of this State, and of the other States similarly situated, as well as by an anxious solicitude for the preservation of the Union, which at present so happily unites all the States into one confederated people, to declare the opinions, and set forth the purposes of the people of this State, in language as once firm, clear, decided, and temperate.

When the American Colonies first united for protection from the encroachments upon their rights and privileges, made by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, they assumed the character of sovereign and independent States—they united under an organization which was in strictness, a league—leaving the direct power of operating upon the citizens of each State, with its own constituted authorities; and when the present constitution was adopted, though to all general purposes it constituted the people of the States one people, with one government, having a direct legislative, judicial, and executive authority over the citizens, yet it declared by a specific enumeration, the powers intended to be granted to this government, and expressly declared, out of abundant caution that the powers not granted belonged to the States respectively, or the people. At the time when this constitution was adopted, as well as the time when the confederation was formed, each of the States recognized the right of its citizens to hold slaves. The constitution contains no grant of a power to any department of the government to control the people of any State in regard to its domestic institutions—obviously not in regard to that now in question. It is clear, therefore, that the whole power of regulating this subject within the State of North Carolina, is vested now in the authorities of the State, as fully as on the day Independence of the States was declared; for though much difference of opinion has existed as to the principle upon which the grants of power in the Constitution are to be interpreted, no one has ever had the temerity to assert, that the General Government may assume a power which is not granted in terms, and is not necessary as an incident to the proper exercise of a granted power.

We have, therefore, an undoubted right to regulate slavery, amongst ourselves, according to our own views of justice and expediency—to continue, or abolish—to modify or mitigate it in any form and to any extent, without reference to our own consciences and the judgment of the Governor of the universe. No other State, and no other portion of the people of any other State, can claim to interfere in the matter, either by authority, advice, or persuasion; and such attempt, from whatever quarter it may come, must ever be met by us with distrust, and repelled with indignation.

Upon the other States of the Union, our claim is clear and well founded. If they were foreign States, it would be a violation of national law in them, either to set on foot themselves, or permit their own subjects to set on foot, any project the object or tendency of which would be to disturb our peace by arraying one portion of society against another. The constitution which unites us, and by virtue of which we have ceased to be foreign States in regard to each other, and have become bound in the closest Union and the most intimate relations for the promotion of the common defence and general welfare, cannot be supposed to have lessened our mutual obligations, or to have made an act harmless which would have been gross wrong had we continued in respect to each other as we now are in respect to other nations, in war enemies, and only in peace friends. It is evident on the contrary, that every duty of friendship towards each other, which before existed, is by our Union heightened in its obligation, and enforced by motives the most exalted and endearing. Whatever institution or state of society we think proper to establish or permit, is by no other State to be disturbed or questioned. We enter not into the inquiry, whether such institution be deemed by another State just or expedient. It is sufficient that we think proper to allow it. To protect us from attempts to disturb what we allow, and they approve, would be to support our own institutions, but their own opinions, to exercise a supervising power over our legislation, and to insult us with a claim of superiority in the very effort to discharge the duty which our relations authorize us to require. As our right is indisputable, to regulate exclusively, according to our own notions, the interior relations of our own people, the duty of preventing every attempt to disturb what we have established, results from the simple fact, that we have established it. And the propriety and impropriety in the view of others of such regulations as we have pleased to make, can never either enhance or lessen the duty of such preservation.

We do full justice to the general sentiment and feelings of our fellow citizens in other States, and are fully aware that the attempts to injure us are made by a small minority, composed, probably, of many misguided, and some wicked men; and that these attempts meet with no favor, but on the other hand, with universal disapprobation from the large majority of the communities in which they are made. Still it must be recollected that from the nature of the means employed, the danger to us is the same, whether these means are put in activity by a dissipated minority, or are sanctioned and adopted by the whole body of the people. A dissipated minority performs its office of mischief as effectively when based under the patronage of twenty, as of twenty thousand persons. Its efficacy depends upon its circulation, the weight of authority which supports it.

While, therefore, we are justly sensible of the propriety of the act, and the indignation against those who attempt to disturb our peace, expressed by large and respectable portions of our southern and eastern brethren, we cannot but believe, that those ex-

pressions do in no way diminish our danger. While the abolitionists are allowed to pursue their course with no other check than the disapprobation of their fellow-citizens, that disapprobation will little affect them, and bring no support or consolation under the evils that are likely to befall us. We ask not sympathy, for we suffer injury. We ask protection, not to maintain our authority by force of arms, for to that we know ourselves entirely adequate, but to ask protection from the necessity of resorting to such force for that purpose. We ask not assistance, to put down insurrectionary movements among our slaves, for should such occur, we are fully able to put them down ourselves. But we ask, that our slaves and ourselves may be relieved from external interference. Left to themselves, we believe our slaves a labouring class as little dangerous to society as any in the world. But we do ask, and think we have a right to demand, that others shall not teach them evil, of which they think not themselves; that they should not be stimulated by the base and violent of other lands, to deeds of bloodshed, of which the evils to us will be temporary—to the slaves themselves dreadful and lasting; that we may not be compelled, by a factitious necessity, to adopt measures of rigor, which such necessity only could justify. By some it seems to have been supposed, that the practices of the abolitionists cannot be put down by legislation, consistently with the constitutions of the States in which they live. If this were true, it would furnish no answer to our just complaint, and afford no excuse to those States for permitting such practices to continue. The duty, the performance of which we invoke, is binding upon those States, and they have no right to disable themselves from its performance by an organic law, more than to refuse its performance by an ordinary act of legislation. The obligation being perfect, cannot be dissolved by any arrangement of the party on whom the obligation rests. If therefore, any such difficulty did in reality exist, we should have a right to ask, that the organic law which produced it, should be so altered as to remove it. But does any such difficulty exist? The one supposed is this: That as the abolitionists seek to accomplish their object by the issue of inflammatory publications, a law to arrest their progress would be a violation of the liberty of the press. This difficulty has its origin in a total misconception of what is meant by the liberty of the press; which means not the right to publish without responsibility, but to publish without previous permission. If it meant the former, the liberty of the press would be the greatest curse which could be inflicted on a nation.—Where every man has a right to publish what he pleases, but is responsible to the law for the nature and tendency of his publication, the press is free. If he has the right to publish without such responsibility, the press is licentious. If the latter right exist, it is the only instance known to our laws, of a right to act without any accountability for the action. Every man has a right to carry arms for his own defence, and that right is as clear and as important as the freedom of the press; yet it was never supposed that he who used arms for violence or bloodshed, was therefore irresponsible, because he had a right to carry them for defence.

But it is unnecessary further to set forth the justice of our claims on our brethren of the north and east, and their capability, if they were desirous, of complying with our just demands. We believe that our property, the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the peace and harmony of our country, are threatened by the measures of these misguided, wicked men; and though we feel the greatest attachment for the Union, and would do all in our power to strengthen and perpetuate it, yet we are not ready to surrender those very rights and blessings which that Union was formed to protect:—And should the means now adopted, prove ineffectual in stopping the progress of these attacks on our peace and happiness, we would invoke the aid of the other slave-holding States, that there may be concert of action in taking such steps as the occasion may demand.

THOMAS G. POLK,

Chairman of the Committee of 26.

[Here follow the resolutions published in our last.]

EXTRACT

From the Message of Governor Tazewell to the Legislature of Virginia.

That many of the citizens of the North and Eastern States, aided by a few foreigners sojourning within their limits, have devised a system, in which they still persevere, to produce a direct interference with the slave property of the Southern and South-western States, is now a matter of such notoriety as to need no reference to any particular evidence to establish its truth. To effect this purpose, they have organized numerous societies—have subscribed large sums of money—and have established presses to print and disseminate the disorganizing, seditious, and incendiary doctrines of the members of these associations. All this has been done, and is still doing, for the undisguised purpose of effecting the immediate emancipation of our slaves.—The authors of such schemes abide without our limits, and are so beyond the reach of our municipal laws. They are thus enabled, with impunity to scatter amongst us materials obviously designed and well calculated to lead to insurrection, rapine, and murder. The Post-Offices under the direction and control of the Federal Government, furnish a ready mode of transmitting and spreading their mischievous productions.

These fanatics do not stop here. They assert a right in the Congress of the United States to interfere with our property in various other modes.—They contend, that Congress is endowed by the Federal Constitution with plenary authority to emancipate every slave in the District of Columbia—that it may inhibit the transportation of slaves, as such, from one State to another—that it may emancipate all slaves within the Territories of the United States and interdict the future introduction of any into the same, as a precedent condition to the admission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and they boldly announce their purpose of exhibiting these several propositions before the Congress now about to convene, and to claim their decision of the same.

Under this aspect of our affairs, two questions demand your consideration, the prompt decision of which is required not less by the rights of the States than by the security and interest of those who represent them. The first of these questions refers to the condition of things now existing; and expects of you to determine whether such a state shall longer be borne. The second regards the proposed change to our present relations, which relations have so long brought happiness and tranquility to

all. This demands of you to decide upon the course most proper to be pursued in the emergency of the threatened change.

It is vain to turn away our eyes from the state of things that now exists. We have to meet it in some form or other; and it belongs properly to you to decide as to the manner in which this shall be done. It is no time to temporize. Should anything arrest the progress of the scheme devised, for the present, experience teaches that it will surely be revived hereafter, whenever any circumstance may arise promising to its authors a more favorable result, and in such a government as that of the United States, occasions will often present themselves, even if they are not made, when such projects may be only agitated with some fancied or pretended prospect of success. It behoves you, therefore, to settle at once, upon the course to be pursued in such a contingency; and to inform those whom you represent either to prepare for the occasion as becomes men, or to hold their possessions at the mere courtesy of others, who are unacquainted with their situation and indifferent to their interests. Feeling with the other citizens of this Commonwealth, and honored by the responsible situation conferred upon me, I must be excused for calling your attention to this great subject, in a manner more impressive than I should think myself at liberty to adopt, under any ordinary circumstances.

In regard to the first question, no one can doubt, that under the wise provisions of the public law, intended as this is, to perpetuate the peace and harmony of all States whenever an association exists within the territory of any State, the object of which association is to disturb the repose of another, the State whose tranquility is jeopardized by such means may rightfully demand of the other, the prompt suppression of all such associations. Such demands when sustained by proper proofs, are never refused by any State which wishes to remain a member of the family of civilized communities, or desires to maintain amicable relations with the State making and sustaining the demand. There is no exception to this rule. To doubt it now, would be to replunge the civilized world into that barbarism from which it has emerged, and to justify every nation in the impudent attempt to regulate the affairs of others, by its own notions; which although sometimes concealed beneath the guise of pretended philanthropy, may always be traced to considerations much less pure. Hence, the universal doctrine and practice of modern States, is never to obtrude even their advice, unasked, as to the mere internal concerns of others, so long as these do no injury to their neighbors. And what States may not do themselves, can never be tolerated by them as the acts of their citizens or subjects, unless they mean to adopt such acts as their own.

The different States of this Confederacy, are surely entitled to expect from each other, at least the same courtesy and consideration which is always manifested by nations absolutely independent and unconnected. Every clause of the Federal Compact inculcates this lesson, which has sunk deep into the heart of almost every native American, that it may be well regarded as constituting the strongest bond of union. Then, the slave-holding States have a perfect right to require of all the others that they should adopt prompt and efficient means to suppress all such associations existing within their respective limits. Nor ought it to be doubted, as I think, that such a demand, if made, will meet from each of the other States a ready compliance on its part. Not doubting this myself, I will not suggest to you now any measures founded upon a contrary supposition. But I will content myself with recommending to you at present the adoption of such measures only as may justify a strong application to each of our co-States, within whose limits any of the associations referred to may exist, to suppress them speedily; and to establish such other regulations as may be effectual to prevent or punish acts designed or calculated to disturb our tranquility.

Although these are my impressions, it is due to the importance of the occasion, that I should say to you that many who have had much better opportunities of forming correct opinions upon the subject than I have had, do not concur with me in this respect. I have had much correspondence in relation to it with persons upon the spot; which a regard to the public good prevents me from exhibiting to you at this time. The prevailing opinion of most of those with whom I have communicated, is that no effectual legislative action need be expected on the part of our co-States, where it is most necessary; but that the Southern and South-western States will have to rely upon themselves only, for the preservation of their own peace and tranquility. Therefore, while making a strong appeal to our co-States, to do their duty towards us, prudence will suggest to you the propriety of considering the neglect of such an appeal as at least a possible event.

In regard to the Federal Government, so long as it is agreed by all, that the powers of this government are limited, not merely by the terms in which these powers are granted, but also by the object for the accomplishment of which these powers were given, unless the grant of the power to establish Post Offices can be considered as designed to furnish easy means for the general dissemination of seditious and incendiary publications, well calculated to disturb the peace and union of the States, the employment of such an agency, for such a purpose, must be admitted to be a gross perversion of its intent. Therefore, the States whose tranquility is put in jeopardy by such a practice, have a clear right to demand of their government that it shall adopt the most speedy and effectual means to prevent and punish it; and so to aid in the preservation of their peace and welfare.

There is no reason to doubt, that the officers of the Government of the United States view this subject in the same light in which it is here presented. But being mere Executive Officers, bound to execute existing laws each at his own peril, legislative enactments are required to protect these officers and to cause the laws of the land to conform more exactly to the spirit and objects of the Constitution. An intimation of a wish on your part, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress would call the attention of that body to this subject, and would propose some plan by which the evil complained of may be effectually remedied, will probably accomplish every thing we ought to desire in this respect. But to give more certain effect to the expression of such a wish, I would recommend that communications be opened speedily with all the slave-holding States, to invite their co-operation in any plan that you may think most wise to be adopted, not only in regard to the action of the Federal Government, but to the suggested application to our co-States.

The subject is one of equal interest to them all, and all should be consulted, and co-operate in every measure in reference to it, which it may become either necessary or useful to adopt.

Respecting the threatened application to Congress, to interfere in any way with our rights of property, as it may be unnecessary for you to provide at this time for any such possible contingency, I will only say, that while that body is necessarily the judge of its own constitutional powers in the first instance, the States are made, by the like necessity, the final arbiters of all questions touching their reserved rights, it is much to be desired, that the forbearance of either party, may ever incline each to avoid any near approach to what may be regarded by the other as a limit not precisely defined. Nothing short of the most obvious necessity can ever excuse such a course. But if it is pursued in mere wantonness, without any pretext of necessity for resorting to it, as in the case supposed, it will become your duty as the faithful guardians of the rights of the State, to adopt at once the most effectual means to provide for the occurrence to enable you to do so seasonably, I shall endeavor to obtain the earliest information in regard to this subject; and will promptly communicate to you hereafter any thing that I may learn that may seem to me to require any action on your part.

From the Raleigh Star.

THE HON. JOHN BRANCH.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Republican party in North Carolina to the following article, copied from an Ohio paper. It pays a just tribute to one who has ever stood by their principles, and has probably done more to sustain them in this State than any other man in it; and nominates him for an office which he is every way qualified to fill. Should the friends of the Constitution and of a plain, economical administration of the Government, agree to run him, we know of no individual who has higher claims to the suffrages of the people of North Carolina especially, and to whom we would more cheerfully contribute our support, for the Vice Presidency, than John Branch.

From the Western (Ohio) Star.

GENTLEMEN: A ticket must soon be made to run against the Baltimore ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among the Whigs as to who shall run for the first office. Probably several will run—many considerations commend the united opposition ticket: But I beg to suggest to the genuine Republican and Whig party throughout the Union the name of John Branch, of North Carolina, for the second office. To all who know him, I flatter myself that Governor Branch will be acceptable. His efficient administration of the navy department, his profound sagacity and firm and dignified deportment as a Senator—his unflinching opposition to usurpation and misrule, in every shape, and from every quarter, and under all circumstances, must command the admiration of all and the gratitude of the friends of Republican institutions.

No man has suffered more from the powers that be than Governor Branch; one of the first to sacrifice every personal consideration for the public good, he was the first to receive the shaft of calumny; and the malignant persecution of him he had hazarded his reputation as a politician to elevate to the chief magistracy. The names of Branch, Berrien, and Ingham should be held up to the world as lasting monuments of the achievements of patriotism over the allurements of power and the dearest recollections of personal friendship. Such examples would be better worthy the imitation of the rising generation than all the great names with which history is adorned, whose fame has been built upon success rather than merit.

True, these men are now in comparative obscurity, and their calculators basking in the sunshine of glory. But
More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Caesar with a Senate at his heels.

The Finances.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a document of equal length with the President's Message. Of course we despair of being able to publish it in full; but hope next week to give a Synopsis of it. The National Intelligencer gives the following summary of that part of it which relates to the Receipts, Expenditures, and Surplus.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated, during the current year 1835, are computed to be \$28,430,881, of which the actual receipts during the three first quarters of the year are ascertained to be \$23,450,881. Of the actual receipts, \$13,614,459 are from the Customs; and \$9,166,590 from the Public Lands. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last having been \$8,592,558, the aggregate means of the government within the year will, according to the computation of the Secretary, have amounted to \$37,323,739.

The expenditures for the year are estimated at \$18,176,141: thus leaving, by computation, in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, a balance of money in hand, equal to \$19,147,398, including what has been heretofore often reported as "unavailable funds," now reduced to \$1,100,000. Upon this balance, however, are charged by law various expenditures, amounting altogether to about \$7,595,574, leaving applicable by Congress "to new and other purposes" the sum of about \$10,450,024.

The Report contains many suggestions and some recommendations, in the spirit of the President's Message.

Revolutionary Barbers.—There is now residing at South Kingston, R. I., an old man named William Lunt, who has exercised his tonsorial vocation some sixty or seventy years, and shaves with as steady a hand and as keen a touch as the best of his present contemporaries. He is ninety-one years of age, and a letter writer who lately visited his shop, boasts of having been shaved by the same hand that operated upon Washington and other great men some two-thirds of a century ago. The Boston Transcript says there is another ancient shaver in that city—old Mr. William Pearce, also aged 91, and who has worked at his trade seventy-five years, and still shaves for a living.

Expresses, with the President's Message, reached Baltimore in an hour and forty minutes, Philadelphia in seven hours, and New York in twelve and a half hours.

A Luminous Idea.—The editor of the *Marbleborough Monitor*, in noticing the *Aurora Borealis* witnessed at that place a short while before, suggests that the phenomenon was nothing more than *Davy Crockett jolting the lights out of the Comet!*

CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its Session in 1835.

PUBLIC ACTS.

8. Allowing further time for registering grants, providing and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, bills of sale, &c. [Allows three years.]
9. To amend the Act of 1822, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. [Provides that appeals may be taken in the usual way, from the verdict of a Jury empanelled to try a question of fraud, in cases of individuals applying for relief under said act.]
10. Authorizing the entry of unsurveyed lands, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians in 1817 and 1819, in Haywood and Macon counties.
11. To amend an Act passed in 1822, concerning the divisions of Rowan county. [Makes the Yadkin River the dividing line between Rowan and Davidson.]

12. To authorize a subscription upon the part of the State to the Capital Stock of the Oconaluftee Turnpike Company. [Transfers to this Company the subscription made in 1824 to the Deep Creek Turnpike Company.]

13. To amend an Act incorporating the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Gives to the citizens of North Carolina, the exclusive privilege of subscribing for Stock, for the space of thirty days.]

14. Granting further time for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws. [Allows the Commissioners, until December 1836, to complete the duties assigned them.]

15. To provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State, in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. [Provides that the Public Treasurer may issue Certificates of Stock, of one thousand dollars each, to the amount of \$400,000, and sell the same at not less than par value; the certificates to bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the faith of the State to be pledged for their redemption, at the expiration of the year 1860.]

16. To amend the Act passed in 1833, to incorporate the Washington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Increases the Capital to one million five hundred thousand dollars, and changes the Roads.]

17. To incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

18. To regulate the practice of Hawking and Peddling in this State. [Imposes a tax of \$20 on all Peddlars, and makes it necessary for them to be recommended to the County Court of each county, for a licence to peddle.]

19. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol. [Appropriates for this purpose \$75,000.]

20. To incorporate the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail Road Company. [Provides for the construction of a Road from Evansham Va., to some point on the Roanoke.]

21. Giving further time for paying in Entry money. [Gives until December next.]

22. To amend an Act, passed in 1830, for the regulation of the Patrol. [Gives to County Courts a discretionary power to impose a tax of 50 cents on each taxable Slave, to raise a fund to pay the Patrol.]

23. Concerning the probate of wills made out of the State, and the registration of deed and powers of Attorney executed in foreign countries. [Authorizes the County Courts of the county where the property willed, may be situated, to appoint Commissioners to examine witnesses touching the due execution of said will, &c.]

24. Concerning Public Jails in certain cases. [Gives Justices of the Peace the power where any Jail is burnt, to order the prisoners to the Jail of some adjacent county.]

25. Making compensation to Sheriffs for holding the Elections in relation to the ratification or rejection of the amendments to the Constitution.

26. To provide for the election of Members of the General Assembly, where vacancies shall occur before the meeting thereof. [Governor to issue a writ of Election.]

27. Prescribing the time and places for comparing the Polls in the different Senatorial districts.

28. Declaratory of the duties of Entry Takers in certain cases. [Provides where an entry is made in any Entry Taker's office, and he shall resign before a warrant issues, it shall be the duty of his successor to issue it.]

29. To incorporate the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

30. To provide for the temporary appointment of Registers. [Gives three Justices the power to appoint, where a vacancy occurs.]

31. To incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company.

32. To suppress more effectually the vice of Gaming in this State. [Subjects to fine and imprisonment all persons keeping Gaming Tables, Billiard Tables not excepted; and persons betting at the same to fine not exceeding \$10.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. Making valid certain proceedings of the County Court of Haywood.

2. To repeal so much of the Act incorporating the Charlotte Fire Company, as exempts its members from Military duty.

3. To divorce Catharine Parks.

4. To divorce Elizabeth H. McCaw from her husband William B. McCaw.

5. Repealing in part the 13th section of an Act passed in 1824, authorising the making of a Turnpike in Buncombe.

6. Giving further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant lands in Stokes county.

7. To incorporate the Conrad Gold Mining Company.

8. To legitimate Thomas Petit of Surry county.

9. To abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings in Mecklenburg county.

10. To amend an Act of 1824, for appointing Commissioners for Clemensville.

11. To incorporate the Lincoln Gold Mining Company.

12. To incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Company.

13. Directing the time of holding the County Courts of Mecklenburg.

14. Authorising the Governor to issue a grant to James T. Fruit, for a tract of land in the county of Macon.

15. For the better regulation of the County Courts of Lincoln.

16. To amend an Act to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern.

17. To repeal an Act relative to hands working on Roads in Burke and Buncombe.

60. Authorizing the making a Turnpike Road in Haywood county.

61. To amend an Act passed in 1829, authorizing the county Court of Burke to appoint Commissioners to view and lay off a Turnpike Road from the Lincoln line to Jacob Mull's Mills through the Laurel Gap, &c.

66. To amend the Militia Laws for the encouragement of Volunteer Companies in the county of Mecklenburg.

73. To incorporate the Milton and Salisbury Rail Road Company.

75. To repeal an Act concerning the town of Asheville, passed in 1822.

76. To repeal an Act passed in 1820, concerning the 1st Regiment of Stokes Militia.

78. To incorporate the Episcopal School.

80. To prevent frauds on the Revenue in the assessment of lands for taxation in Yancy county.

83. Directing the Entry taken in Yancy county to issue warrants in certain cases.

85. To authorize the laying out and establishing a Turnpike Road from the South Carolina line at some point near the Block House in Rutherford county, to Cain Creek bridge, in Buncombe.

86. To amend an Act passed in 1830, concerning the county Court of Rowan.

89. To alter and amend an Act, passed in 1834, appointing Commissioners to lay off a road from Morganton, in Burke county, by Barnett's Station, to the Tennessee line.

90. Amendment of an Act relating to the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county.

100. Securing to the Trustees of the Baptist Church in Charlotte, the lot on which it stands.

102. Appointing Commissioners to lay off a road from the Blue Ridge to Stephen Thomas's in Ashe.

105. Repealing an Act making compensation to Jurors in the Superior Courts of Haywood.

107. To alter in part the dividing line between Rowan and Surry.

Authorizing the Committee of Finance to burn Treasury Notes redeemed by the Treasurer and unfit for circulation.

2. Authorizing the Public Treasurer to procure specie change.

3. Directing the Treasurer not to commence suits on Cherokee bonds, until December, 1836.

9. Asking aid of Congress to deepen the Channel of Core Sound.

10. On the subject of the interference of the Northern fanatics with the Slaves of the South.

11. Directing the sales of the Cherokee lands surveyed by the State but not entered.

12. Appropriating \$450 to fit up rooms at the Government House for the Governor.

17. In favor of D. L. Barringer.

20. Authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow, not exceeding \$50,000 to defray the current expenses of the State Government, if necessary.

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ated his exclusive personal claim to the authorship of all the measures of the French Cabinet, with a display of influence scarcely less than the uncontrolled power of the grand monarch. Every measure which Louis Philip has certainly desired, he has carried in the French Chambers; and every new election of Deputies has given him an increase of strength there. The control of the Press enables him to form Public opinion to his wishes; to frenzy the minds of his people for war on account of alleged insults, or to vaunt his vindication of the national honor with the preservation of peace. Moreover to cause payment of the Indemnity to be made or not, with all the consequences of either course, lies wholly at his option. And we have no doubt that he will act such a part as he may think will fix him more firmly on his throne, with a kingly disregard of good faith, and a government indifference to the waste of treasure and blood which was always occasion. That the citizens of the United States and the chivalrous subjects of France do not wish to war against each other is past a doubt. Neither has any thing to gain thereby. But it is sufficiently surprising that intelligent Americans should conceive it possible for a King to follow any dictates but those of the narrowest selfishness—or that the Van Burenized advisers of the President could be actuated by any nobler motives than those of personal advantage.

No humiliating explanations to France of the last Message have been made in the present one, and we have the President's assurance that none will be made. Altogether injudicious and improper as we deem the menace of Gen. Jackson in his former message, much and earnestly as we deprecate a war with France, if it can be honorably avoided, we trust never to be subjected to the mortification of seeing the first Magistrate of this Republic making apologies to any foreign power, under the name of an explanation. But if France deem the menace of conditional reprisals a sufficient cause of war, on that government rest the responsibility of first declaring it. Still, if war must needs come, be it from the hot headedness of an ill-advised old man, or from the faithlessness of the French King, we shall be found among the foremost in its support.

Of the other portions of the message we shall not say much now—if ever. There is a goodly share of stuff doled out about the Bank, monopolies, &c.

FOREIGN.—FRANCE.

The last intelligence received from France, by the ship Utica which brings Paris dates up to the 30th Oct. furnishes nothing decisive respecting the Indemnity.

The American Charge Mr. Barton whom Gen. Jackson had directed to return in case of the final refusal of France to pay the Indemnity without further explanation, was still in Paris, and said to be on terms of friendly and courteous intercourse with the French Government.

The Journal des Debats the semi-official journal, says that if Mr. Barton be recalled, France will recall her charge and wait. According to the Temps, there is a disagreement between two of the French Ministers, the Duke of Broglie and Mr. Humann on the subject of explanations—the former being unwilling that a controversy on a matter of form should interrupt the harmony of the two nations: the latter insisting on full and satisfactory explanations previously to making payment. Louis Philip will decide this to suit his own views.

SPAIN.

The Spaniards are fighting among themselves as madly and foolishly as ever to decide which of two tyrants shall oppress them. A set of English adventurers in droves have joined one party in Spain; a beautiful illustration of non-interference in the domestic concerns of a nation—a doctrine much "flourished about" four years ago when it suited English Policy to suffer Poland to be ravaged, and her citizens to be exiled and murdered by those Polar Bears, the Russians.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia have held their conference at Teplitz. One subject of their deliberation was how to dispose of that effete voluptuary and priest-ridden debauchee Charles X, and the illegitimate issue of the duchess of Berri. It is said that France and England have been invited to join the Pandemonium of this Holy Alliance.

ABOLITION MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS.

A petition signed by 172 females to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was introduced by a Mr. Fairfield of Maine. A motion to print the petition was negatived, and it was laid on the table by a large majority. Notwithstanding the disclaimer of any immediate connexion between this moment to abolish slavery in the District, and its general and immediate abolition throughout the Southern States, we doubt not that the abolitionists regard the former object as an entering wedge to the full accomplishment of their designs.

Some of our Northern brethren, who no doubt are honestly opposed to the nefarious projects of the abolitionists, seem to think that the South is over-jerulous and captious on this subject. If we are so, they more; as the following fact may show. Several Journals were not a little unmeasured in their indignation that a large reward was anonymously offered somewhere for the apprehension of that enraged abolitionist Tappan—the notice not specifying where or to whom he was to be delivered, nor what persons were responsible for the payment of the reward. They denounced loudly the illegality and injustice of such a procedure. If they were so warmly and rightly excited by what they regarded as a threatened abduction of a single fellow citizen; will not this reflection teach them in what light they should look on the abolitionists, whose schemes would lay the fire-brand to the dwellings, and place the knife to the throats of every age and sex throughout whole communities.

To those who are deluded with a false idea of freedom of discussion, we commend the following remarks of Mr. Clay. "No man was more the advocate of the right of free discussion than himself; but he denied the right of free discussion on a subject where politically speaking, there was no power to decide. Discussion was the antecedent to deliberation; deliberation to decision; and the people of the non-slave-holding States had no right to decide on the question of slavery."

We must beg the pardon of our Young Student, and of one of the Common People for delaying their communications another week.

We have received several letters from Job Tinker or Maj. Tinker, as we understand he disports himself when in Raleigh. They are dated "Lobby," and several are quite racy—but withal so personal that we fear the consequences of their publication might be a personal affair to the valiant writer.

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The following is the official statement of the vote for and against the Ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution, in all the Counties of the State—which we were prevented from publishing last week by the press of other matter:

Counties. For Con. No Con. Rat. Rejct.

Anson, 733 75 815 41

Ashe, 261 411 469 88

Buncombe, 1,199 41 1,322 22

Bladen, 29 6 6 6

Beaufort, 41 807 0 639

Burke, 1,353 11 1,007 67

Brunswick, 21 364 1 473

Bertie, 117 230 96 313

Cabarrus, 505 71 598 46

Camden, 8 558 61 323

Carroll, 74 296 32 382

Caswell, 627 201 392 420

Chatham, 885 78 536 322

Chowan, 389 315 7 391

Columbus, 7 367 3 371

Craven, 185 210 131 270

Cumberland, 559 207 381 439

Duplin, 6 319 22 115

Davidson, 1,014 47 1,034 33

Dupont, 71 523 56 532

Edgecombe, 57 939 29 1,325

Franklin, 73 676 85 617

Gates, 22 473 12 507

Granville, 276 829 433 308

Greene, 4 370 9 213

Guilford, 1,271 133 971 237

Halifax, 236 394 239 41

